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128-335.5

Scanlan Laboratories, Inc.

MADISON, WISCONSIN, U. S. A.

December 26, 1935

Seth T. Bowe,
United States Patent Office,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

Complying with your request through the magazine, SURGICAL EQUIPMENT, we are pleased to inclose our complete suture schedule showing the various types and sizes of surgical sutures which we are at present producing.

We hope that this gives you the information you are seeking. If not, let us hear from you again.

Sincerely yours,

Scanlan Laboratories, Inc.

H.G.Hamm
Sales Director

H.G.Hamm
HH

YOUR EXACTING REQUIREMENTS . . .

. . . *are met*

BY THE SCANLAN LABORATORIES' METHOD OF SUTURE PRODUCTION

In the preparation of Scanlan sutures, every precaution is exercised in the selection and treatment of the necessary raw material. This insures the right basis for the intricate, painstaking process of transforming the raw material to a successful suture capable of serving the most particular user. Involved therein is a fascinating story of modern manufacturing procedure closely allied with the resources of new scientific knowledge and constant research.

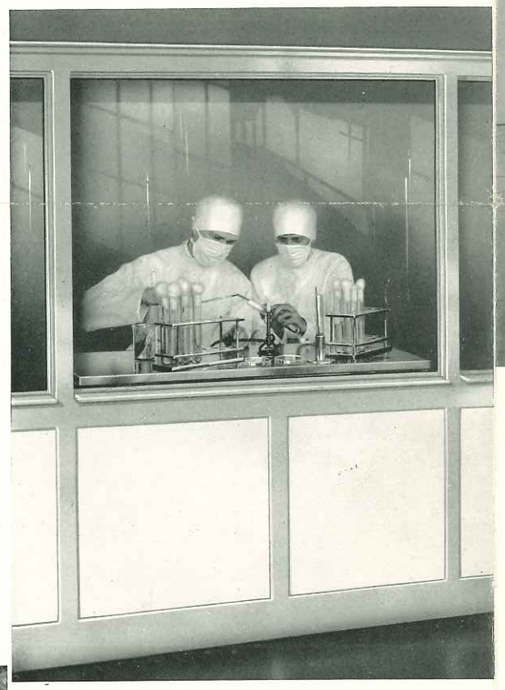
Of immediate interest to the surgeon, however, is the fact that the finished product as it finally reaches his hand, meets the requirements perfectly.

Possessing delightful flexibility and smoothness, Scanlan sutures (non-boilable) are ready for use upon removal from the tube, requiring no further moistening or treatment of any kind. The maximum tensile strength of the strand, size for size, has been carefully checked and proved by repeated tests during the various processes of manufacture.

The chromic varieties, because of the total absence of unreduced chrome salts, cannot possibly cause irritation to the tissues. The Scanlan Laboratories' improved system of chromicizing guarantees correct tanning of the strand in accordance with the desired time of absorption.

All manufacturing procedures are carried out at the Scanlan Laboratories by trained experienced workers amid scrupulously sanitary surroundings. For the final processes: sterilizing the finished product and filling and sealing the tubes, a suite of aseptic workrooms is constantly maintained where the same technique of asepsis is observed as is required in the hospital surgery. Perfected processes, rigidly adhered to and proved by standard accepted tests at every stage of progress, justify the surgeon's demand for Scanlan Sutures.

Right
Removing sterilized sutures from autoclave under strictly aseptic conditions guards against accidental contamination.



Above
Bacteriological tests establish proof of the positive sterility of Scanlan Sutures.

You take no chances when you insist on SCANLAN sutures. Their use is a positive protection to surgeon and patient, for they are *safely sterile,* suitably strong and flexible, accurately sized, and properly absorbable.

SCANLAN LABORATORIES
INCORPORATED
MADISON
WISCONSIN

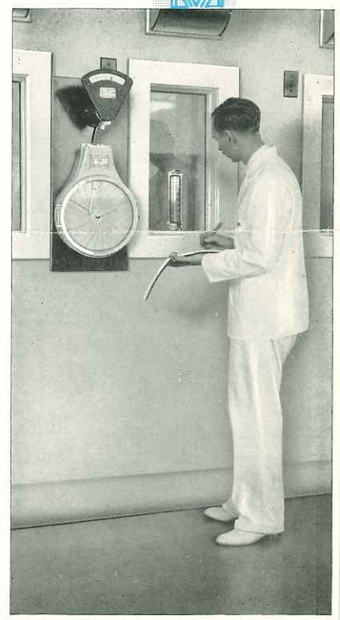
Electric autoclaves, thermostatically controlled, guarantee proper sterilization.

MOST IMPORTANT OF ALL . . .

HIGH HEAT Sterilization

The application of high heat—an elaborate, highly technical and exacting process—is the only method known which positively destroys all forms of vegetative bacteria together with the spores, thus rendering positive and permanent sterilization. Scanlan sutures are subjected to a high heat sterilizing temperature of 320 degrees F. and this temperature is automatically maintained for a period of at least one hour. Bacteriological tests, under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions, follow each sterilizing process and prove the positive sterility of Scanlan sutures.

Reeling and tubing Scanlan sutures preparatory to sterilizing.



The sterilizing temperature is accurately checked by self-recording and by direct-reading thermometers.

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READY FOR INSTANT USE

SCANLAN SUTURES are completely prepared in our laboratories, and require no additional treatment at the hospital. The tubes need not be boiled or autoclaved, nor is it necessary to moisten or dip the suture strand or subject it to any softening procedure whatsoever.

Sterilizing Tube Exteriors—The tube-exteriors may be cold-sterilized in any suitable germicidal solution, such as alcohol (70 to 90%) containing bichloride of mercury, cyanide of mercury, or biniodide of mercury. Tubes of assorted sutures may be kept conveniently stored in a container of germicidal solution in the operating room.

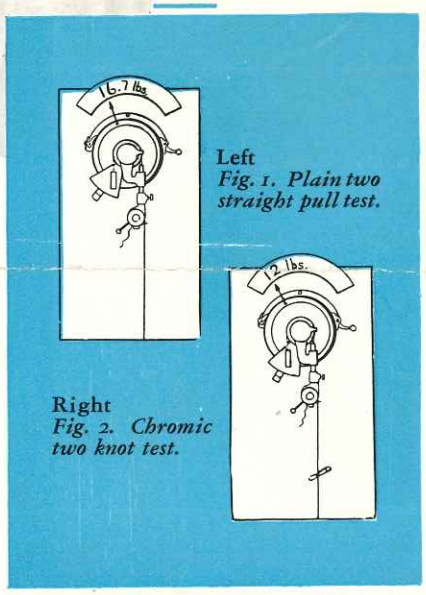
Breaking The Tube—The nurse selects the desired suture, shakes the strand to the bottom of the tube, and breaks the tube in a sterile towel, withdrawing the suture by means of sterile forceps.

Straightening The Strand—After the suture has been removed from the tube, the nurse stretches the strand to full length with a strong, even pull before threading. This procedure straightens the suture and insures utmost flexibility.

AMPLE TENSILE STRENGTH

MODERN measuring and gauging machines in the hands of conscientious operators insure accurate sizing of Scanlan sutures. Tensile strength tests are routinely applied to all sizes and types by the Scott dynamometer. The requirements of the test are far in excess of what is actually needed for purposes of surgery.

For example, size 2 plain catgut (approximate diameter .023") as processed in the Scanlan Laboratories shows ability to withstand a strain of 16-17 lbs. on the straight pull, 10 lbs. at the knot. Scanlan chromic catgut tests some 20% greater tensile strength than plain catgut.



Left
Fig. 1. Plain two straight pull test.

Right
Fig. 2. Chromic two knot test.

Scanlan Laboratories, Inc., MADISON, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

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Printed in U. S. A.